

# DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL 1

LAS VEGAS, N. M., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

NO. 22.

## Las Vegas Daily Gazette.

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### A Grand Scheme.

The intentions of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company is to build to Guaymas on the Mexican coast. This will open up a vast field for enterprise through Sonora. That is the most isolated of the Mexican states though one of the richest in mineral resources. It has been in a continual state of turmoil and revolution for many years. The petty chieftains have fought for power and plunder and capital has been driven out of the country and industry has been paralyzed. Rich mines which were worked in former years have been abandoned and productive haciendas deserted. The whole country is in the last stages of poverty ruin and decay.

The mines are rich but men of means do not care to invest in them or live there on account of the numerous forced loans which are never repaid made from them by partisans. The unstable and corrupt government has been the ruin of the country.

What effect the near approach of a railroad to that country will have can be generally surmised from the aggressive disposition of an American population. Southern New Mexico and Arizona have a considerable population of hardy, brave and adventurous frontiersmen. When the iron horse makes the echoes of these attitudes and disturbs the peaceful condition of these people they will commence to pull out for more congenial climes where they will not be interrupted by the attendants of a railroad. They will find a glorious resort in Sonora, a country suited to their habits of life and rich in adventure and the excitement attending mineral discoveries. The central government of Mexico will have to make iron clad laws to keep them out. They will likewise be reinforced from the stragglers and adventurers who will follow down the line of the railroad and push on in advance of it. It will be an army of invasion, virtually, although it will not have that organization which international law can reach or control. But it will however be equally as effectual in the final subjugation and capture of the country. Of course the Mexican government will guard carefully that the history of Texas is not repeated in Sonora, but with the Southern Pacific running along the northern border and the Santa Fe road pointed directly towards the heart of the state, it will be difficult to keep the adventurous spirit who are looking for conquests from overrunning the country and voting it in as a member of the American Union. It is an isolated state in just the proper condition to be captured.

The GAZETTE has devoted a considerable amount of space to advocating improved roads in the County and feels that it has had a share in stirring up that public feeling which has led the grand jury, to adopt a recommendation that the roads be put and kept in repair hereafter. The grand jurors by their recommendation show that they understand and appreciate one of the chief wants of a community, that is avenues of trade. Good roads are to a community what the arteries and veins are to the body. Through them pass the trade which is the life blood of business. If these arteries are clogged or closed, degeneracy, failure of growth, decay are the sure results. A mere recommendation by a grand jury is not enough. The business men, the merchants, the property owners, all who are alive to the interest of the county must make it a personal matter and by proper action and organization see that it is carried out to good results. Make a good road to the south and the southern trade will increase. Open a shorter and better road across the mesa and the business from that direction will grow proportionately. Let these roads emanate unimpeded and difficult until other places provide better, and the

trade which comes to Las Vegas will be carried, in part at least to the more enterprising town. But it is not merely the business classes that are interested in this matter. Every laborer depends, in part, for the price of labor on the trade of the town. The freight handlers and transfer men have a direct interest as have all other classes, rich or poor in the city. Then let the matter of building good roads be considered one in which all have an interest.

The grand jury in its final report recommends an increase of the police force of the city, a measure which has heretofore been advocated by the GAZETTE. This paper would not assume all the merits of the matter but is proud to know that its recommendations are of such a character as to receive the endorsement of so judicious a body of men composed by grand jury. Let the recommendation be heeded and an efficient force organized at once.

A few days ago the GAZETTE published some statistics of the wool trade of this city. The article has received considerable attention and was republished in the *Denver Tribune*. At an early day a GAZETTE reporter will complete the rounds among the wool dealers and give additional figures.

Gen. Pope, Commander of this department arrived at Santa Fe yesterday. The Santa Feans will give him a blow out to day.

There are thirty-five varieties of wheat growing on the Colorado Agricultural College farm.

### The Latest.

A young lady just returned from Brighton Beach says that the latest and cutest bit of elegant slang there and at other watering places is the expression, in answer to a question that is not familiar: "I really don't know, but I'll take half day off and find out for you." It is something like "I'll ask mamma and let you know next Sunday afternoon" or the pet expression, "Ask me an easy one."

### Baby Mine's Complaint.

"Baby Mine" says she is just crying her eyes out because she is not pretty, and she feels lonely and nobody loves her, and she longs for some sympathetic heart that can feel for her troubles and drop words of sympathy like healing balm into her lonely life, and—"Baby Mine," hush it right up; not another line of it; not a whisper. You scare us to death and we haven't a line of sympathy for you. We are a married man, with a boy old enough, or at least smart enough, to go to college; we are the busy head of a pleasant household, and we are not going to be decoyed off into any sympathetic streaks, not by all the lone woman in America. Dry it up, and next time you write to this department, tell us how to make water crimps that will last all night and won't straighten out in one hot afternoon. "Lonely," are you? Then why don't you go to the social, where you will meet so many other lonely people that you will feel happy? "Lonely?" Great guns and a new circus billed on the fence every week!

### A Joke on a Bridal couple.

A heartless scamp in Virginia City, Nevada, has been making two fond lovers ridiculous. The pair were in a railway car; the lady was young and modest; the swain wore large cuffs and one arm was thrown carelessly along the back of the seat. The scamp sat behind them and surreptitiously and with malice aforethought rubbed phosphorus matches upon the cuff. There were tunnels on the road at short intervals, and the movements of that cuff, illumined in the darkness, were witnessed by all the occupants of the car. Yet in every instance when the team emerged from darkness into the light the bride looked demure and unconscious and the bridegroom indifferent and somnolent.

Darwin's idea that heavy and fine seeds tend to yield the finest plants is supported by practical experiments on turnip seeds in England, which gave a product of two pounds seven ounces per seed in the large seeds, as against two pounds and one quarter ounces in the case of small seeds.

If you have talents, industry will improve them; if you have moderate means, industry will supply the deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever obtained without it.

### Washington on Swearing.

On the 29th of July, 1779, 100 years ago last Tuesday, General Washington issued a special order, at West Point, in reference to the practice of profanity:

"Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing, notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, if possible, more than ever; his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them.

"The name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wasteful as it is snocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful.

"If officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and, if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect.

### Overland Boating.

The proposed construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama has called to mind the similar though smaller postage system formerly employed by the State of Pennsylvania. For many years the system was used in transporting canal-boats (built in sections) from the canal between Conemaugh (near Johnstown, Penn.) on the western side of the Allegheny Mountains and the Hollidaysburg on the eastern side. By this arrangement boats without breaking bulk were passed between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia via Columbia. The postage of the mountains was made by means of inclined planes, at the top of which there were stationary engines to draw up or let down the cars or trucks using a heavy hemp rope running along a ledge between the rails a few feet from the ground. After reaching the top of the plain a small locomotive was used along the "levels" as they were called, until the next plane was reached. By this means transit was quick, and the expense of handling the cargo twice was avoided. After the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the introduction of locomotives that could draw loads up grades that years before were only capable of ascent by means of ropes and stationary engines, the old postage road of the State, becoming the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by purchase, was abandoned, and now the traveler can see as he is whirled along in a palace car, only the ruins of what was forty years ago one of the most wonderful public improvements of the age.

### How Grapes Feed.

We have planted a row of Delaware vines one of which was placed about three feet from a hole in which a quantity of bones is buried. The vines all grew healthy, but the one referred to specially vigorous. This however we attribute to the general vigor, and not to any special influence, having forgotten all about the buried bones. But one day, after digging near the hole, we noticed that our healthy, vigorous vine was withering, and in a few hours it was so completely withered as if had been pulled up by the roots and exposed to the sun. Unable to account for this strange circumstance and suspecting some new enemy, we dug it up carefully following all the roots to their extremities.

A remarkable freak of vegetation has appeared in the grounds of R. B. Tatman at Worcester, in the shape of a potato vine which bears tomatoes. It appears to be a mixture of the two vegetables, and is accounted for by the fact that a strong tomato vine from chance-sown seed grew in the same hill with the potatoes, and the pollen of the two plants became mixed. Unfortunately the vines were pulled up before the peculiarity of the growth was noticed. Some of our agriculturists may derive a valuable suggestion from this. As both the potato and the tomato are of solanaceous family it is not impossible that one should be fertilized by the other, and a remarkable economy of labor might be effected if careful and scientific cultivation should produce a plant which should bear good potatoes at the roots and good tomatoes on the top.

A similar system is still employed in New Jersey for changing canal-boats laden with coal from one canal to another. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Assistant Postmaster-General Tyler thinks Kansas will soon be one of the great states, and can support 7,000,000 of people.

The Custer battlefield on the Little Big Horn is to be made a national cemetery.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

#### The Mormon Emigrant Question.

New York, Aug. 18.—The *Sun* says: In starting a crusade against Mormonism, Evans has made a blunder in professing to address a circular to foreign governments. The laws of the different countries regulate their passenger traffic, and the responsibility of common carriers is clearly defined. When these laws and regulations are executed in good faith, the duty of the government ends. If the form of religious belief is once made a test, where is the line to be drawn? Mormons are not different from other men in general appearance, and if they did not choose to avow themselves of that peculiar faith, it would hardly be possible to separate them from believers in the new dispensation.

#### The fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 18.—Eight new cases were reported up to noon, six white and two colored. Five deaths have occurred. General John S. Kellogg, a prominent criminal lawyer, was prostrated this morning by the fever. The weather is growing warmer.

#### Nellie Grant Not Dead.

LONDON, August 18.—The report of the death of Mrs. Grant's daughter of ex-President Grant, is declared unfounded. The mistake arose from the death of Mrs. E. L. Satoris, formerly Adelaide Kemble.

#### Mexicans Coming.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—The Mexican association of workmen and artisans is diligently preparing to be represented at the forthcoming industrial exhibition at St. Louis, Mo.

GALVESTON, August 18.—The *News* southwest special report heavy rains in that section. Streams are swollen the Rio Grande rose sixteen feet in two days; telegraph wires are prostrated and mails are greatly delayed. Great damage to stock is apprehended.

At Quebec, the Irish ship laborers have resolved not to accept any reduction of wages as stated by the French section.

#### The Yellow Fever Victims.

Yellow fever has killed 21,000 people in this country within the past ten years. Of this number 14,000 died last year.

#### The Wages Paid Farm Laborers.

The Department of Agriculture has been collecting some figures of wide interest regarding the rate of wages paid farm laborers in different parts of the country. These statistics show that, with the exception of Minnesota and some States and Territories still further West, the average monthly rate of pay for such laborers declined from three to fifteen per cent, during the year ending last April. But this decline in wages was more than compensated for by an equal and sometimes greater reduction in the expense of living, so that the relative condition of the laborer improved during the year. The pay of farm laborers in New England on yearly engagements, without board, averages \$10.31 per month, and the average cost of living \$8.02. The average for the Middle States is \$16.63; the South Atlantic States, \$11.19, and in the Gulf States, \$14.80; in the inland States east of the Mississippi, \$15.50 south of the Ohio to \$20.90 in the north. West of the Mississippi, the present average is \$23.81 per month, a slight increase over a year ago, while the price of subsistence has fallen off. In California and Washington Territory the increase in wages has been still larger and reaches now \$38.22, but it is more than offset by a much greater increase in the cost of living. There is almost everywhere a good demand for labor, and there seems no doubt that the condition of the agricultural class is steadily improving along with that of the rest of the country.

The biggest "boom" just now is the corn crop. It is just stalk up along so fast that you can't hear it growing. But it shocks the Greenbackers; goes against the grain, you know.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

"Thermometer's up to ninety, Mr. Putnam," said a visitor to a State street broker. "Let 'em go up to par," said the man of margins, abstractedly, "I'm not short on 'em."—[*Boston Commercial Bulletin*].

"Nature is full of poetry," exclaims an enthusiastic magazine-writer. This reminds Brother Eidelberger that there is a mighty close resemblance between nature and his wretched paper basket.

### The Nude in Art.

A few nights ago Conductor Verrill of the Virginia express train, was going through his car when he noticed a lady as 63 in her seat. Her head was resting on the window-sill and her feet were extended to the aisle. Her dress was so badly disarranged that her ankle and a goodly portion of an exquisitely proportioned calf were plainly visible and a number of men a few seats further down were smilingly contemplating the scene. Mr. Verrill, who always keeps things pretty straight on his train, noticed this and tapping the woman on the shoulder awoke her. "Mada n, excuse me for disturbing you, but your dress is so disarranged that your ankle is exposed." "Oh, that makes no difference, sir," replied the lady, smiling sweetly, "it is nothing but cork."

I wonder, says Mrs. Garrison, how any woman who has ever kissed a clean man can go through the pretense even, of kissing a tobacco-chewer. Did you ever see one suffer the penalty? This is how she does it. There is a preliminary shudder, and then she sets her teeth hard, holds her breath, makes a little pigeon dip, at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then pale with horror, flies to the kitchen, where, if you follow her, you will find her disinfecting with soap and water. Many of the blessed hypocrites pretend that they like the smell of a cigar but even hypocrisy is powerless to force from a woman the confession of a fondness for hanging like a bee on the flower to a tobacco-worm's lips.

Senator Ben Hill is corresponding with William G. Dix, of Peabody, Massachusetts, on the subject of centralization. Mr. Dix, who is a Republican, blames that party because its statesmen did not at the end of the war throw aside the Constitution of the United States—"bury it in the same grave with slavery"—and adopt a National Constitution. His idea is that under our Federal Constitution the miserable old cry of States rights will always be heard. He thinks that there should be a National Government, the Governors of States, though still elected by the people of the State to have their commissions signed by the National Executive, the Mayors of cities to be commissioned in the same way, in fact, that State Courts, State militias and State Constitutions should be abolished.

To our surprise, however, there was only one root of any consequence, and this led directly to the aforesaid hole. Following it up, we came to where we had cut it, and there taking up the severed end, and tallowing and, we came to where we found that the pit full of bones was one mass of roots. It was evident, therefore, that when first set out, one of the roots had set off in the direction of the bones, and on reaching them, had found such a supply of nutriment that it alone was competent to carry to the vine all the food it wanted. The other roots therefore dwindled away, or at least made but a trifling growth, and the vine, depending wholly upon the single root just described, perished when it was cut off.

We may add that the root was almost bare of fibrils, or branches, in its course from the vine to the bones, but once there it divided and branched in every direction, running into the interior of the hollow bones, and clasping both internal and external surface with a perfect network of fibrils. To us it showed several points. Bones are evidently one of the best manures for the vine, and as we wish them to last for years they need not be broken up. As it is well to have the roots of the vine spread over a considerable space, bones or other very rich manure should not be placed in holes, but distributed through the soil.

### A Blind Tiger Cat Whips Six Dogs.

We learn that a large tiger cat, weighing fifty pounds and measuring four feet in length, was killed near the farm of C. C. Davis, five miles north of Dalton, a few days since. The cat whipped six dogs after both eyes were shot out, and was only silenced after having a gun broken over it.—*Dalton Headlight*.

A recent review of Burmese troops is thus described by an eye-witness: "The number of men drawn up on the parade ground was 5000, including infantry and cavalry, in addition to which there were eighty-five elephants. The infantry looked like so many monkeys; for they were utterly contemptible. The cavalry were mounted on thin and puny ponies. The guns of the elephant battery were of no greater bore than the common English duck gun. The Burmese were immensely excited over their warlike display; but it would be difficult to imagine anything more ridiculous than such a sight to any one with the slightest acquaintance with the armies of Europe."